



ISO and the QMS

New and Improved

March 6, 2003
OSSMA Education Series Presentation

Harold Mitchell

Code 306, Systems Management Support Office

Quality Management System Council Executive Secretary

Phone: 6-5628

Harold.E.Mitchell@nasa.gov





- What is happening with the ISO Standard?
 - ISO 9001:2000 revision published December 13, 2000
 - ISO 9001:1994 "canceled"
 - Registered organizations have until December
 13, 2003 to successfully transition to ISO
 9001:2000 registration or face ISO de registration





Wasn't the NASA ISO requirement going away?

- As a result of F2M, NPD 1280.1 was drafted, reviewed and released.
 - Does not require ISO compliance.
 - However, Centers must describe (to Deputy Administrator)
 management systems and method of verifying effectiveness.
 - Third party registration to ISO 9001:2000 or AS 9100 would meet the requirement
 - Third party audits must be employed in any event
 - Centers could invent their own unique management system standard that meets the minimum criteria, subject to HQ approval
- GSFC Center Director decided to continue ISO certification.





- Now what?
 - ISO 9001:2000 registration audit scheduled for August/September 2003
 - Schedule allows time to correct any major nonconformances before December deadline
 - Consequently, an ISO 9001:2000 compliant
 QMS must be in place in May 2003 to
 accommodate a full cycle of internal audits and
 the generation of at least 3 months of objective
 evidence





- What is the QMS now?
 - The organizational structure, procedures, processes and resources needed to implement the quality policy, objectives and responsibilities by means such as quality planning, quality control, quality assurance and quality improvement.

Characterized by:

- Lots of process documentation
- Reactive rather than pro-active customer satisfaction interfaces
- No real metrics requirements or practices





- What does the QMS need to become?
 - Same as before with these added primary capabilities:
 - Establishment of methods to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of processes;
 - Application of these measures to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of processes and their ability to achieve organization objectives;
 - Establishing and applying a process for continual improvement of the QMS;
 - Establishing methods for obtaining customer satisfaction data and using this data to enhance QMS effectiveness.



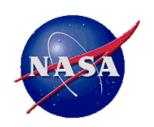


- What else has changed in the standard?
 - Less documentation required
 - Because of GSFC size/complexity and regulatory requirements the number of written policies and procedures will not change significantly
 - Infrastructure provision and maintenance must be addressed
 - Maintenance program of flight hardware buildings/labs
 - IT security arrangements for QMS databases and spacecraft communications networks





- What else has changed in the standard (continued)?
 - Personnel competency needs and effectiveness must be addressed
 - Done via position descriptions, hiring practices and performance reviews





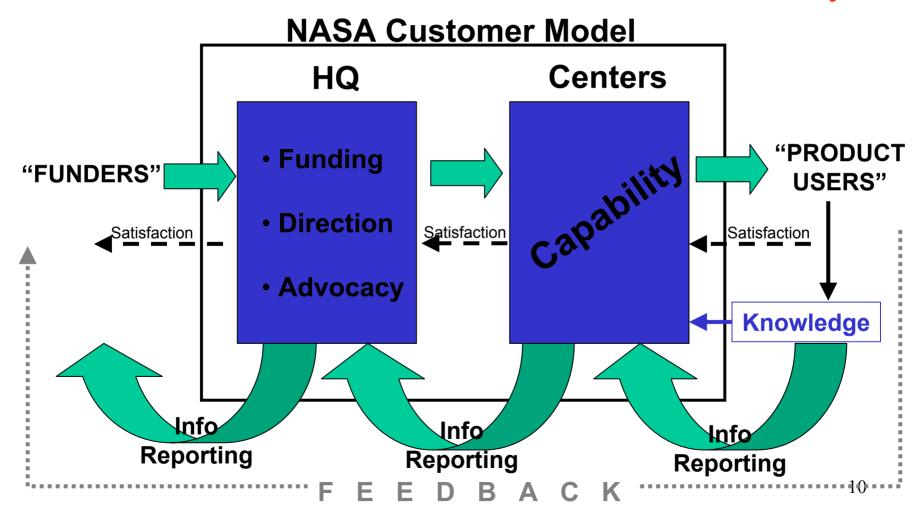
- What are the big hurdles for GSFC?
 - Customer satisfaction data gathering and analysis
 - Establishment of consistent objectives at relevant levels within GSFC
 - Establishment of core processes and associated metrics and analysis methods at relevant organization levels to demonstrate objectives are being met
 - Demonstrating continual improvement efforts as a result of data analysis at relevant organization levels

The above weaknesses were confirmed in a May 2002 pre-assessment audit





Hurdle 1: Customer Satisfaction Data and Analysis

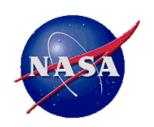






Hurdle 1: Customer Satisfaction Data and Analysis

- ISO requirements apply only to external customers
- NASA HQ, NASA Centers, Enterprise Offices can be considered internal customers
- GSFC external customers:
 - Reimbursables (e.g., NOAA, the NAVY at WFF)
 - The scientific community (e.g. PI's, users of Code 600/900 data centers)
 - The academic community serviced as part of education outreach





Hurdle 1: Customer Satisfaction Data and Analysis Examples

- Code 300 has no external customers
 - This does not mean that internal customer satisfaction measures can't or won't be used to assess OSSMA process effectiveness if not "customer satisfaction" (ironic isn't it?)
- WFF web-based customer input system
- Codes 600 and 900 science visiting committee inputs
- Codes 600/900 and/or 400 science working group inputs/perceptions





Hurdle 1: Customer Satisfaction Data and Analysis

In each case where external customer satisfaction data is gathered the organization must show:

- Evidence that the data is analyzed (what conclusions are drawn?);
- The analysis is used in continual improvement process at the organization and/or sub-organization level;
- Directorate-level metrics must feed into an overall Center level perception of customer satisfaction and necessary Center-level improvement efforts.





Hurdle 2: Organization Objectives

All objectives stem from and should be relevant to the strategies, goals and objectives in the GSFC Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP)
http://pao.gsfc.nasa.gov/GSFCStrategicImpPlan.pdf

- Most SIP objectives are vague with no identified metrics
 - SIP is a multi-year document hence the motherhood
 - GSFC has no related annual performance plan
- All Directorates and Code 110 have been tasked to develop objectives plans (Directorate and sub-Directorate levels)
 - Wayne Boswell, Code 101, will relate Directorate objectives to overall SIP





Hurdle 2: Organization Objectives

Example:

- OSSMA has an SIP
 http://arioch.gsfc.nasa.gov/300/300/sip/SIP_2002.pdf
- Suffers from the same "measurability" problems as the Center SIP
- OSSMA will have to define measurable objectives related to the SIP
 - Plan to use the AOA as the vehicle to define such objectives





Hurdle 3: Process Metrics and Analysis

Center Core Processes are defined in the SIP

- Core processes and essential services (aka "enabling processes") form the scope of the GSFC QMS.
- Core processes fall almost entirely within Codes 400, 500, 600, 800, and 900. Other organizations provide essential services.
- Organizations have been tasked to define their core processes and the methods by which their effectiveness will be measured and analyzed.
 - Measures may rely on pro-active internal customer feedback.





Hurdle 3: Process Metrics and Analysis

Examples:

- OSSMA AOA established core processes at every level of the Directorate.
 - Value of associated metrics is being re-visited by OSSMA management.
 - Scheme for review and analysis of sub-organization metrics at the Directorate level needs to be established and implemented.





Hurdle 4: Continual Improvement

Continual improvement process must be demonstrated at all relevant organization levels

- At a minimum this means the Center and Directorate levels
- Continual improvement process should be the result of the analysis of all relevant data
 - Customer satisfaction
 - Audit results
 - Corrective and preventive actions
 - QMS Management Reviews
 - Objectives measurements
 - Product and process measurements





Hurdle 4: Continual Improvement

- Examples of structured continual improvement efforts within Directorates are lacking
- Examples at the Center level
 - Center-based F2M initiatives (don't tend to be QMS or product related)
 - Actions resulting from QMS Management Reviews
- Examples should increase once data gathering/analysis processes are in place





Other Preparations

- Membership of the QMSC altered to include representation at the Deputy Director Of level.
- Re-design of centralized nonconformance reporting system
 - Improve project customization
 - Improve ability to trend product problems
 - Allow product problems to be resolved without unnecessary resort to corrective action process
- RITS being examined as a result of widespread non-compliance with GPG 4520.2.





Other Preparations

- Spring 2003 internal audits of every Directorate
 - At Directorate level and sub-Directorate levels
 - Assess customer satisfaction measurement,
 objectives, objectives/process/product metrics,
 metrics analysis, and continual improvement
 process
- Consideration of a second NQA preassessment





What does all this mean to me?

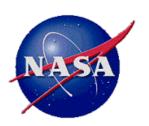
- Executive Management
 - A primary focus of the ISO 9001:2000 changes
 - Will be bigger participants in audits
 - Must demonstrate decisions and actions are based upon data analysis
- Middle Management
 - Establish necessary metrics
 - Perform data analyses
 - Roll-up metrics/analyses to higher level organization





What does all this mean to me?

- Working People
 - May be asked to periodically report metrics associated with your function (many already do this)
 - May be asked for input from internal suppliers
 - (Hopefully) Benefit from continual improvement process





http://arioch.gsfc.nasa.gov/iso9000/index.htm